

Carolina Spartan, '64 and '65.

Any person in the District having a File of the Carolina Spartan for 1864 and 1865, will confer a great favor by letting us know, or leaving word with J. M. Elford, esq., and if they will dispose of the same, a liberal price will be paid.

Court.

We are informed by a gentleman, who received a letter from the solicitor of this circuit, that the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions will be held at this place on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March prox. The Sessions Docket only, it is thought will be brought before the court. Judge F. J. Mosz will preside.

I. O. O. F.

The following have been elected officers of Morgan Lodge, No. 19, for the ensuing term: T. J. ELFORD, N. G.; ALEX. SMYTH, V. G.; J. M. ELFORD, Sec.; J. A. HENNEMAN, Treas.; J. B. HINNANT, W.; J. C. MOSS, Cond.

A Sad Accident.

We again have to chronicle another of those sad occurrences which have become so distressingly frequent. We are pained to hear of such fatal accidents. On last Friday evening J. M. TERRY, a citizen of this place, while engaged in loading a wagon at the Rolling Mill, seven miles below here, was shot by his own pistol dropping from his pocket, and falling in such a position as to cause its discharge, the contents of which entered his right nostril, the ball lodging in the region of the right eye. He was then carried to the house of Mr. Wm. CARLISLE, where he died in a few minutes.

Charleston Daily News.

This valuable paper has been received, and read with great interest. It is the first city paper sent to us in exchange. Crowded with matter of the freshest intelligence, and vitalized by the inbreathings of every line of business, and animated by every pulse of active life, we regard it as an epitome of all that occurs within its wide range of intelligent thought and ceaseless action. No advertising medium in the State is better. We would have been pleased, and felt ourselves favored by a reciprocity of that courtesy usually extended to us by both Charleston and Columbia papers.

Charleston Merchants.

We would respectfully and earnestly invite the attention of our merchants to the "Card" of the wholesale dealers of the city of Charleston. Though brief in its statements, it develops an amount of truth and fair dealing which we trust may tell upon the future prosperity of our State. Its appeals are so interspersed with feelings of patriotism—so imbued with elevation of purpose, that we cannot refrain from expressing our admiration of the spirit that prompts their actions, looking as they do to the restoration of Charleston to its position of pristine glory and beauty. Charleston, heretofore, has not only been regarded as the metropolis of our State, but owing to its peculiar commercial advantages, has ranked as high as any mart of the South, which a widespread commerce has given to her enterprising citizens. Having been the subject of bombardment for many months, it will not surprise any one, that in her material interests she has been greatly and essentially damaged. The history of the war just closed abounds in instances of devastation to the interests of the State at large—to the desolation of sections—the destruction of towns, and to the prostration of all her agricultural interests and railroad facilities. In view of these gloomy, wide-spread aspects, it is refreshing to see men of energy rising from their prostration, and proudly asking that Charleston may be restored to her former commercial position by receiving that trade from the merchants of the up-country, which would otherwise flow into the hands of those whose interests and sympathies are not so strongly blended as those of the people of the "gallant city" and the up-country. Her aggrandizement is practicable. Let the merchants of the South try the merchants of Charleston. Between the ancient firms of that renowned city, and the country merchants of South Carolina once was formed the warmest friendship. We have fallen from overwhelming disasters from war; in peace, let us rise by mutual help by the preservation of inter-trade, harmony, and the cultivation of new commercial relations.

PROPOSED RE-UNION OF THE TWO VIRGINIAS.—The Legislature of Virginia has taken the first step toward attempting the restoration of the ancient boundaries of the Old Dominion. We learn from the Richmond papers that the resolutions in favor of re-union which have been reported from the Select Committee of the House of Delegates, provides for the appointment of Commissioners to proceed forthwith to the seat of Government of West Virginia, for the purpose of communicating with the Governor and General Assembly of that State, with authority to treat on the restoration of the State of Virginia to its ancient jurisdiction and boundaries; with authority, also, to treat with the authorities of West Virginia for the adjustment of the public debt of Virginia, due or incurred previous to the dismemberment of the State.

A NEW PARTY.—A movement is on foot at Washington to unite the union democrats and conservative republicans of the country into a new party, to be called the national union party, and to support the President's policy.

NEWS ITEMS.

"A Baker Shop will do, if you'll push along—keep moving." J. W. GARNER has determined to prepare himself in a very short time to furnish bread to all "with a price."

There was a most disastrous fire at Hilton Head on the 8th inst. 14,000 bushels corn and 1,000 bushels oats were burned, besides a number of houses.

In the Charleston News of the 13th inst., we see 44,000 bushels of corn advertised for sale. A Texas National Bank will be started soon, with a capital of \$1,000,000.

It is estimated that the receipts from customs this month will amount to upwards of \$11,000,000 in gold.

Subscriptions are being taken up in London for the relief of the widow of "Stonewall Jackson."

Gen. J. S. Preston and four others of South Carolina, has lately been pardoned, of the \$20,000 class.

The city of London has a population greater than that of Scotland, twice that of Denmark, and three times that of Greece.

The House Postal Committee have decided to report against the recommendation of the Postmaster General that publishers prepay the postage on newspapers.

Albert Starkweather, who murdered his mother and sister at New Haven, has been sentenced to be hanged.

There have been 11,200 deaths from cholera in Gaudaloupe, and it is still raging terribly in the interior.

Three Imperial war vessels were lying near Bagdad, Mexico, on the 17th. The town was still occupied by the Republicans.

A strong influence is being brought to bear upon the President in favor of the restoration of the Arlington estate to Mrs. Robert E. Lee, and some think the effort will be successful.

An attempt was recently made to convey twelve human bodies, exhumed from dissection, from Quebec to Montreal, and all Canada was excited over the occurrence.

A royal decree has been received at Havana directing the suppression of the Anti-Slave Trade Society, and reprimanding the Captain General for countenancing it.

A San Francisco paper says "an honest minor from California shouldered his knapsack one day and struck for Idaho. He arrived there last spring, and took up a quartz claim. A few days ago he sold his claim for \$800,000 in gold."

A Knoxville paper states: "We are reliably informed that an order has been promulgated by Major-General Stoneman, withdrawing all military organizations from all points in Tennessee East of Chattanooga, and to close up all military posts in East Tennessee as early as possible."

President Juarez, in his retention of his office after the close of the regular Presidential term, was sustained by all his commanding generals. The report that he had left El Paso and arrived at San Antonio, Texas, is unfounded. The government was confident of its ability to resist any attack of the French.

Late information from Galveston says that ex-President Burnet has published a list of severe charges against Gen. Gregory, in his administration of the Freedmen's Bureau. Gen. Gregory says they are false, and demands a retraction or full proof.

Late advices from Japan state that the mission of the Ministers of United States, Great Britain, France and Holland, to demand the opening of Hioya, the chief port of the inland sea, had been successful.

At the marriage, in Paris, of the Princess Murat with the Duke de Mouchy, more than one thousand carriages were, at one time, drawn up in the court-yard of the Tuileries.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 8th inst., mentions that the trial of Captain Semmes has been delayed thus long for the reason that all the proceedings which are requisite to a commencement of it have not yet been agreed upon. The names of many parties of high position in the merchant service, including upwards of fifty ship captains who have suffered through his instrumentality, are known, and some of them will probably be summoned at the proper time.

A dispatch from Cairo states that an agent of the Freeman's Bureau was recently murdered in his bed at Pontotoe, Mississippi, by enemies of the Government.

Mobile harbor is to be examined by an engineer officer with a view of facilitating commerce. The removal of piles and other obstructions in the passages to the forts comes within the scope of the examination.

One hundred and eighty thousand bales of cotton, weighing over four and a half millions of pounds, were shipped from Memphis last year.

AN IMPORTANT REVENUE REPORT.—A Washington dispatch of the 20th ult., states that Wells, Colwell and Hays, who were appointed a committee to revise the present revenue system, have made a report, which has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and laid before Congress. Among the recommendations contained in the report are the following:

- A tax of five cents a pound on raw cotton.
A reduction of the tax on whiskey to one dollar per gallon.
A reduction of the number of articles upon which taxes shall be laid, and a gradually increased burden upon a few luxuries and necessities.
The removal of all taxes from manufactured articles in time.
The exemption of all incomes below one thousand dollars instead of six hundred dollars as at present, the tax to be five per cent. on all incomes above that sum.
No tax upon leaf tobacco.
No tax upon retail trades, shoemakers, tailors, dressmakers, etc.

Tribute of Respect.

PROVIDENCE, for inscrutable purposes, has removed our Bro. JOHN H. MARTIN, a good, quiet, devoted Odd Fellow, from our midst. His death was sudden—his life in our Order was brief and short-lived, as the flower of the grass. In his character was shown the most attractive virtues, social and domestic. In his death was expressed the most beautiful illustration of the meek and humble Christian:

Be it therefore Resolved, That this Lodge appreciates the loss they have sustained in his death, and deeply condole with his widowed and disconsolate wife.

Resolved, That in Odd Fellowship, as in the walks of life, he was faithful in his professions, and sincere in his attachments, as Brother and friend.

Resolved, That a page be dedicated to his memory, with inscriptions of age, name and time of death.

Resolved, That the Secretary forward a copy of these resolutions to his wife in her bereavement, with assurances of our profound sympathy and tender consideration.

Resolved, That these Preamble and Resolutions be published in the Carolina Spartan. T. O. P. VERNON, FRED. TERPNE, A. H. KIRBY, Committee.

Militia Elections.

We give below, the result of the election held on the 12th instant for Majors and Company Officers of the 1st and 2d Battalions of the 36th Regiment, S. C. M.

- 1ST BATTALION—Geo. B. Dean, Major.
BEAT NO. 1.
Moses Foster, Captain.
E. S. Miller, First Lieutenant.
S. A. Caldwell, Second Lieutenant.
G. W. Finch, Third Lieutenant.
BEAT NO. 2.
H. E. Drummond, Captain.
F. F. Fielder, First Lieutenant.
Crook Nichols, Second Lieutenant.
N. B. Wood, Third Lieutenant.
BEAT NO. 3.
James Calvert, Captain.
R. M. Wood, First Lieutenant.
Paschal Hawkins; Second Lieutenant.
Jasper Leonard, Third Lieutenant.
BEAT NO. 4.
A. H. Dean, Captain.
M. W. Sexton, First Lieutenant.
Miles Floyd, Second Lieutenant.
M. T. Davis, Third Lieutenant.
2D BATTALION—C. C. Turner, Major.
BEAT NO. 1.
W. H. Cantrell, Captain.
J. M. Woody, First Lieutenant.
Calvin Cook, Second Lieutenant.
W. R. Pollard, Third Lieutenant.
BEAT NO. 2.
John T. Camp, Captain.
Jackson Oliver, First Lieutenant.
John C. Carter, Second Lieutenant.
—, Third Lieutenant.
BEAT NO. 3.
P. Ballenger, Captain.
G. Camp, First Lieutenant.
C. McCarter, Second Lieutenant.
W. Wingo, Third Lieutenant.
BEAT NO. 4.
T. Briant, Captain.
J. Wall, First Lieutenant.
Samuel McCarter, Second Lieutenant.
Thos. Walker, Third Lieutenant.

IMPORTANT TO BLOCKADEES.—A Northern paper states that the United States Government, taking the ground that the blockade-running was a part of the rebellion, and that all property used and all profits made in it are subject to the rules of war, have sent agents South who have seized all cotton and other property intended for blockade-running, and have called upon all engaged in the business to state, under oath, their associates, the amount of their business, their profits, &c. Most of the witnesses have told the full tale of their business; but that one or two, probably unwilling to disgorge, were sent to prison on account of their refusal to testify. One of the largest stockholders in this enterprise was the Hon. G. A. Trenholm, late Secretary of the Treasury of the so-called Confederate States, thus carrying on the double business of guarding the Confederate money and filling his own pockets at the same time. In the course of his examination, which took place on the 16th ult., Mr. Trenholm stated that just before the evacuation of Richmond the total amount of specie in the Confederate vaults was \$350,000 to \$400,000, of which sum about \$300,000 was in the Treasury at Richmond. This \$300,000 was carried off and distributed partly among the soldiers of Johnston's army among the military escort of Jeff. Davis at the time of their disbandment. Mr. Trenholm stated that in his opinion Mr. Davis and the other civil officers refused to receive any part of it. The examination of Mr. Trenholm, as ex-Secretary and ex-blockade-runner, was quite long but showed much frankness on his part in revealing all he knew.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—In the U. S. Senate to-day Senator Wilson, of Mass., Chairman of the Military Committee, reported the Bill fixing the peace establishment of the army, with amendments; it omits the Veteran Reserve Corps, consisting of eighteen regiments, which were provided for originally. The discussion was then resumed on the constitutional amendment as regards representation.

In the United States House of Representatives, Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported an amendment to the Constitution, to be submitted to the State Legislatures for ratification, that the Congress shall have full power to make all laws which shall be necessary to secure to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and to secure to all persons in the several States protection to life, liberty and property. It was read.

VIEWS OF A PROMINENT SOUTHERNER.—Mr. Yulee, of Florida, has written to a friend at Gainesville, in that State, giving his views as to the proper course to be pursued by the people of that State and advising that the senators should be instructed to propose an amendment to the Federal Constitution declaring that no State can secede or dissolve its relations with the union, except by the same mode that the constitution can be amended.

From the Charleston Daily News.

The Direct Tax.

DEAR SIR—In consequence of an article in your issue of Saturday last, under the caption of "Important to Tax-payers," a misapprehension seems to exist in the public mind as to what is to be regarded as United States Direct Tax within the meaning of the Acts of Congress, approved August 5, 1861, and June 7, 1862. This I simply desire to correct.

It is true that the entire amount of moneys actually received by the United States from collections for taxes, sales of lands forfeited by the Government for military, naval, educational, charitable and other purposes, under the above Acts, amended February 6, 1863, and from re-sales of lands under the 11th section of the Act of 1862, and to be received on army and naval certificates, issued under said section, and the sums for interest, penalties and costs, will reach the amount as stated in the article referred to. But the entire amount received for the Direct Tax alone, up to Feb. 10, 1866, does not exceed the sum of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars; and amount of tax levied upon the Parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke, sold for non-payment thereof, is eleven thousand five hundred and twenty-three 61-100 dollars—a small portion of which land has since been redeemed from said sale by the owners.

Whether the lands purchased under said section may revert, in whole or in part, to the Government, upon the failure of the purchasers to pay the large balance of upwards of two hundred thousand dollars, to become due on the same in 1867 and 1868, or whether, upon reverting, such lands may or may not be restored to the former owners, under some general Act of Congress, or whether the United States Courts may or may not, as claimed by some of the former owners, sustain the titles thus acquired by the purchasers, of course cannot now be known.

The quota of direct tax apportioned to the State of South Carolina is three hundred and sixty-three thousand four hundred and seventy 67-100 dollars, and the amount of direct tax collected therefor is, as already stated, about one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars; and if the above sum of eleven thousand five hundred and twenty-three 61-100 dollars is added to it, the amount will then be one hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and twenty-three 61-100 dollars, leaving the sum of one hundred and sixty-six thousand nine hundred and forty seven 61-100 dollars still to be collected or accounted for.

It is true that the amount thus far realized on the direct tax has been collected in Charleston and the Islands and Parishes adjacent—that is to say, in Charleston, Colleton and Beaufort Districts—and that this is but a small portion of the whole area of the State. But when the report of the Comptroller General (see pages 134, 135, 136, and 137 of the Reports and Resolutions, with the Journals of both Houses of the General Assembly of South Carolina, sessions of 1860 and 1861) is examined, and it is found that the State valuation of lots in the Parishes of St. Phillip and St. Michael is twenty-two million nine hundred and thirty five thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, a sum upwards of three millions more than the valuation of all the lots and tracts of lands in the remainder of the State; and when it is also found that the entire valuation of the lots and lands in the Lower Division of the State is thirty millions ninety thousand five hundred and seven dollars, while the valuation of the Upper Division of the State is but eleven million four hundred and forty two thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars—it is not at all surprising that the above amount of direct tax should have been assessed and collected in the city of Charleston and the Islands and Parishes adjacent.

Under the above Acts of Congress also, lands and lots actually occupied, of the value of five hundred dollars and under, are wholly exempted from this tax; and the number of these will be very large under the low valuation of the lands in the upper section of the State.

By inserting the above statement of facts you will much oblige your obedient servant, W. E. WORDING, One of the U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners For the District of South Carolina, and Treasurer of the Board.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FEBRUARY, 12.—No business was transacted in congress to-day. It being the birth-day of the late President Lincoln.

February 9.—The War on the Roses has already begun. Since the demonstration at the White House on Wednesday, the Radicals claim that they are the real Administration party, and that the President has apostatized. They hope to maintain a majority in Congress, and thus paralyze the reconstruction efforts of President Johnson. They denounce his speeches of Wednesday as a premature veto of their favorite bills. President Johnson is inflexible. He has already prepared a proclamation declaring the war ended and the Union restored, with civil government in all the insurrectionary States.

The selection of a homogeneous Cabinet and subordinate appointments will follow the proclamation. President Johnson intends to carry out his programme and look to the people for support. The masses here are delighted, and the radical politicians mad at these movements.

February 14.—In the Senate to-day, the consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment in reference to representation was resumed. No vote was taken.

Captain Semmes has been allowed the privilege to exercise in the yard of the Marine Barracks.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Texas Convention declaring the Secession Acts of the State null and void, and denying the right of a State to secede. A motion to lay them on the table was lost by a vote of 45 to 38.

President Johnson, it is affirmed, is determined to veto the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, also the Bill of the Constitutional Amendment.

RELIGIOUS PROSECUTION IN OHIO.—A Mr. Houston, of Mercer county, Ohio, a member of the Mahoning congregation of the United Presbyterian Church, was lately cited to appear before the Presbytery to answer to the charge of having voted for Vallandigham as Governor of Ohio—"a man notorious for disloyalty, and under sentence of banishment by the government." A majority of the Presbytery being radical Abolitionists, he was found guilty and suspended from the privileges of the Church. From this decision he appealed to the Synod at its recent session, which sustained the action of the Presbytery; and so Mr. Houston, for being a Democrat, must submit to be excommunicated.

The winds are responsible for many an unlucky blow.

Florida papers clamor for the release of David Levey Yulee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The London Times of the 22d ult., in its city article, says Mexican securities were severely depressed by the persistent symptoms that her present course of order and progress may be interrupted, and the reign of anarchy re-established.

The Special Committee for the trial of the Fenians continued its operations in Dublin. There were still twenty-seven cases to dispose of, and it is stated that the Judges would continue their sittings, if necessary, until the last day permitted by the Circuit arrangements, about the 17th of February.

The Irish police were scouring the country in all directions in search of Stephens. One day the "Head Centre" was reported to be at Cork; another day among the wilds of Connaught. A favorite theory was that he was still in the neighborhood of Dublin, but currently believed at Belfast that he had fled northward, and had been actually traced as far as Newry.

Three alleged Fenians—one of them an ex-Captain in the Federal army, Thomas Henry O'Brien, of the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, had been arrested at Belfast.

Disturbances had taken place at Rens and Valencia. The province of Valencia had, in consequence, been proclaimed in a state of siege.

Tranquility continued to prevail at Madrid; and it was asserted that the state of siege in that city would be raised in a day or two.

It is officially announced that the insurgents had no engagement with the royal troops before entering Portugal.

The reported death of Gibson, the sculptor, at Rome, was unfounded. His life had been despaired of, but at latest dates he was much better, and hopes were entertained of his recovery.

A submarine telegraph cable was successfully laid on the 21st, between Leghorn and the Island of Corsica.

France is said to have tendered her good offices in the difficulty that has arisen between the Pope and Russia.

Prince Otto, third son of the King of Italy, died at Genoa, on the 22d January.

MELBOURNE, December 26.—Parliament was dissolved on the 12th instant. Intense excitement has been caused in South Australia by the outbreak of war between Spain and Chili. All sales of copper have been stopped.

Advices from New Ze land state that the rebels on the east coast had been defeated and had surrendered.

SHANGHAI, December 26.—The Nienfei rebels have again shown themselves, and they are reported to have defeated Fen Kofan. They were collecting in large numbers in Shantung and Houdu. The Empress Dowager had resigned power at Peking, and Prince King was again at the head of affairs.

Complicated questions were arising between the Chinese and French Governments on the subject of Propagandism.

News from Japan states that the Ministers' mission to Asaka proved successful. The treaties had been ratified by the Mikado. The ports were to be opened to trade on the 1st of January, and the tariff was to be revised.

The Paris correspondent of the Times gives a minute account of Salliard's interview with Napoleon, and his hurried departure for Mexico. His instructions, verbal only, are to represent to Maximilian that the time has arrived for the withdrawal of the French troops.

The following extract is taken from a letter addressed to one of our citizens by the Hon. Wm. Aiken, Representative elect to the Congress of the United States, and establishes beyond question the meaning of Gen Sherman's order in reference to the Sea Island lands:

"I have seen Gen. Sherman since my arrival here, and he tells me that his field order giving lands on the Islands to negroes was merely temporary—simply to provide for camp followers and not to have any existence after the war. He is to give that fact in writing to the President, which, no doubt, will have considerable weight with him when the Bill is presented to him for his signature."

COMMERCIAL.

- NEW ORLEANS, February 10—Cotton, 48 to 49 good middling.
BALTIMORE, February 14—Cotton, 41 to 44 good middling.
CHARLESTON, February 15,—Cotton, 41 to 42 cents for good quality.
NEW YORK, February 14—Cotton, steady at 45. Gold 38.

MARRIED.

- At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday evening, January 30th, 1866, by Rev. J. Scott Murray, Mr. JAMES A. HOYT, Editor of the Anderson Intelligencer, and Miss REBECCA C., daughter of Elijah Webb, Esq., all of Anderson, S. C.
By Rev. T. J. Earle, on the 14th inst., Mr. J. H. LIPSCOMB, of Spartanburg, to Miss GOODLETT, of Greenville.
By Rev. R. H. Reid, on the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. C. C. CHASE, of Reilville, and Miss MARIA, third daughter of J. P. Pool, of Greenville.
By Rev. Mr. Roberson, on the 15th inst., Mr. JAMES C. MOSS, of Spartanburg, to Miss MIRIAM AMELIA COOPER, of Laurens.
Printer's fee received.

DR. W. T. RUSSEL, M. D.

WILL continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery, and (at his office) Dentistry. OFFICE—OVER HEINRICH DRUG STORE. Feb 15 3 1f

Stage Line.

THE undersigned are running a FOUR-HORSE MAIL STAGE from Freshley's Station, the present terminus of the Greenville & Columbia Road to Shelton, the present terminus of the Spartanburg & Union Road. We also run a line of HACKS from Willsboro, on the Charlotte and Columbia Road, so as to connect with the Greenville and Columbia Road, and the Spartanburg & Union Road (triple weekly, forming a connecting line from the Charlotte & Columbia Road, and Washington, Ga. M. A. & J. HARVEY. Feb 22 4 1f

Bell's Mill.

THE subscriber has leased these Mills for five years, and is now improving them for the purpose of making a first rate FLOURING and GRIST MILL. The saw mill is now undergoing thorough repair, and soon will be in running order. These mills are now under my charge. A Miller will at all times found at the mill. JNO. M. WILLIAMS. Feb 22 4